

A SONG OF THE CAKE.

With features heated and red,
With head that throbs and aches,
A woman stands in the kitchen
Turning back-wheat cakes.

Bake! Bake! Bake!
In autumn, winter, and spring,
And still with a voice of tremulous quickness,
She but of the cake doth sing.

Beat! Beat! Beat!
While the butter is foaming high,
And bake! bake! bake!
Till it seems that the man must die.

But he—he bears him bravely,
And the woman continues to bake,
Spreading and lifting and turning,
While the man, he takes the cake.

—The Farming World.

HOW THEY SPEND MONEY.

If rich people in England should see fit to bring down their domestic expenditure to that usual among families of similar means here, they would very soon be able not merely to recoup themselves for the losses of several bad harvests, but to save vast sums of money. In our large eastern cities family men with anything under \$25,000 a year spend more freely than Englishmen with the same income; but as regards those with incomes over that amount is quite another matter. When Macaulay, before proceeding to India, consulted Sidney Smith's experienced brother, the famous "Bobus," as to expenses at Calcutta, he was told that he could not be comfortable under £3,000 a year, and he could possibly get through £5,000. This is in a measure true of the United States. It might be safely asserted that in the whole of this country there are not five persons, if as many, who spend on their establishments \$100,000. A careful estimate, made a year or two ago by persons eminently qualified to make it, brought such expenditure up to \$95,000. It included a town house, a yacht, a villa at Newport, and a country seat.

What runs away with incomes of from \$50,000 to \$250,000 in England is the keeping up of country seats, hounds, hospitality, and game preserves. At Drumlanrig castle, for instance, one of its owner's ten residences, there are eighty miles of grass drive kept in order; at Grigdale more than forty. Add to this acres of garden and grass and the expenses of park-keepers and game-keepers, and it is easy to see where the money goes. If there is a hunting establishment on a liberal scale, at least \$20,000 a year must be added.

Again, while the hospitality of an average well-to-do American favorably compares with that of an Englishman with similar means, that of the broad-acre Englishman is immensely greater than that of the American millionaire. The latter gives some dinner parties, and, perhaps, an annual ball, and keeps a dozen servants; the Englishman, on the other hand, besides constantly entertaining in town, often sits down to dinner for weeks at a time with twenty guests, staying, with their servants, in his country house, and feeds from fifty to sixty every day in his servants' hall, with as much beef and beer as they please to consume. More than this, he at times entertains whole schools and parishes, besides giving away hundreds of pounds in the shape of beef and blankets at Christmas. He subscribes, too, to every public charity in the county; sometimes in two or three counties.

Merely to take a single example, there is Lord Derby, with ten men servants in his house, and about forty more domestics feeding daily at his board. Supposing to-morrow he and his wife should agree to struggle along on \$100,000 a year, he could save at least \$800,000 a year; while were the dukes of Westminster, Devonshire, and Bedford to do likewise, their savings would be still greater. Supposing Lord Derby to save at this rate for thirty years, what an arch-millionaire he would become!

Twenty years ago there died a queer old bachelor, Lord Digby, who owned Raleigh's ill-fated home of Sherburne castle. He was a most liberal landlord, but did not care to spend more than some \$35,000 a year, and let his money go rolling up, investing it all in the 3 per cents. His income was not a fourth of Lord Derby's, but he left in the funds \$4,500,000. As a rule a peer leaves comparatively little behind him; \$1,000,000 would be regarded an unusually large sum for a man with \$400,000 a year to have, and there is but one case on record—that of Lord Dysart, an eccentric recluse—of a peer leaving over \$7,500,000 personality.

On very large properties the surplus income is chiefly expended in very costly improvements. Thus the duke of Devonshire has built Eastbourne and much of Buxton. The duke of Buccleuch has expended thousands at Granton, and both have put vast sums into enterprises connected with Barrow in Furness. About \$10,000,000 of Lord Bute's has gone into docks at Cardiff. The late Lord Westminster built and rebuilt probably not less than 1,000 houses in London, and Northumberland and Sutherlandshire reflect on all sides the generous expenditure of the dukes of their name; while beautiful churches, commodious schools, and handsome homesteads soon inform the traveler in Wiltshire and Bedfordshire that he is on the broad domain of the earl of Pembroke or the duke of Bedford. Had the vast sums thus spent been mainly put into stocks, or bonds and mortgages, the present holders of the land might have been richer men, but the country would have been in many respects the loser, and it would be a widely different looking region from what it is to-day.—New York Sun.

It is said that four applications for the office of Governor of Arizona were filed within two days of Governor Fremont's resignation. The names of the would-be Governors are not given, but General Banks is said to be among the aspirants for the honor.

In the discussion in the Senate over the consideration of the Sherman resolution, calling for the report of the Pitney investigation, Senator Farley made the singular statement that the report was not quite ready. It was understood some months ago, on the authority of Secretary Windom, that the report had been submitted to him, but at the time he refused to make it public, giving as his reason that he had ordered it for his private information alone, and did not consider it should be made public property.

IT BELONGS TO US.

A contemporary, in an article discussing the sudden rise in confederate bonds recently, makes an allusion to the money belonging to the confederate government's account with the Bank of England, which, for some reason, was not withdrawn upon the collapse of the confederacy. Our contemporary is not quite correct in its statements. On the 1st day of April, 1865, the confederate government had £160,000 to its credit in the Bank of England. When the crash came the confederate cotton had disappeared, and although the United States Consul-General at Liverpool made diligent search, he could not find a bale, although he had reliable information that there were some thousand bales of confederate cotton in Liverpool a fortnight before. Where it went, and the manner of its disappearance, constitutes one of the most interesting chapters of the unwritten history of the late war. Why the money belonging to the confederacy was not withdrawn from the Bank of England at the time of the crash, is not easy to say. One of the reasons given is that the officer on whose check alone it could be obtained was out of London ill. And when he did return it was too late. Three attempts have been made by the Treasury Department to get this money. The first was in 1867. The American Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, was told by Her Majesty's government that the money would be turned over to the United States as executor, but if the American Government claimed the assets, it must be responsible for the liabilities of the confederacy. This view of the matter was not entertained by Mr. Johnson, who advised his Government of the condition upon which the money could be obtained. Mr. Boutwell, while Secretary of the Treasury, made an attempt to get the coveted £160,000. He sent Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, then, as now, Solicitor of the Treasury, to London, to see if some plan could not be devised by which the Government might obtain this money without becoming responsible for the liabilities of the confederacy. But he was unsuccessful as Mr. Johnson had been. Since Mr. Blaine has been in office he has also caused inquiry to be made, but without any results. The money will probably remain in the Bank of England's vaults until some more vigorous course than any thus far taken is adopted.—New Orleans Times.

THE WANDERING JEW IN HULL, 1769.

This Jew was born at Jerusalem, and was by Trade a Shoe-maker; when Our Savior was going to the Place of Crucifixion, being Weak and Faint, he would have sat down to Rest at the Shoe-maker's Stall; but the Shoe-maker came to the Door, and spitting in Our Lord's Face, buffeted Him from the Door, saying, That was no Place of Abode for him—On which Christ said, For this Thing, thou shalt never rest, but wander till I come again upon the Earth. From this he is called the Wandering Jew of Jerusalem. Now, according to this saying of Our Savior * * * This Man had no Power to return Home, but went about wandering from Place to Place ever since, even unto this day. * * * Some time since he landed at Hull in Yorkshire, where Dr. Hall taking him for a Cheat, caused him to be locked up in a Room all night; but next Morning they found the Door open, though their Prisoner had not attempted to escape. Dr. Hall sent for Dr. Harrison in order to assist him in the Examination of so remarkable a Personage, that they might be sure whether he was an impostor or no. They asked him concerning the breaking of the Locks of the Room in which he had been shut up. He told them, if they would attempt to confine him with Chains, it would avail nothing, human Force can not confine him whom the Almighty had sentenced to wander a restless Place. They * * * sent for a Smith to put strong Chains on him; but they instantly burst asunder, to the Surprise of a thousand Spectators. Not being able to doubt any longer, they sent for a Painter, and had his Picture drawn, in which he looked neither Old or Young, but just as he did 1,767 Years ago, when he began his Journey. The King of France hearing of this, wrote for his Picture, which Dr. Hall accordingly sent him. * * * He is always Crying and Praying, and wishing to see Death; but that Ease from his Laboring Pilgrimage, he says can never happen until Christ comes again upon earth.—Notes and Queries.

COW ON THE TRACK.

On a railroad in Nova Scotia, where there are no "fast mails" and time is really no object, there was a somewhat irascible passenger, who was in a good deal of a hurry, and the following conversation occurred: The engineer whistled "down brakes." "What is the trouble, conductor?" "Cow on the track," coolly responded the conductor. The man was satisfied. Shortly afterward "down brakes" was whistled again. "What's the trouble now?" cried the same passenger. "Cow on the track," was the reply. "Great heavens!" said the man; "haven't we caught up with that cow yet?"

ON A BENDER.

It cannot be said that the holidays is not a time for enjoyment. It is set apart from the year as a time in which the people can be merry. This privilege cannot be lawfully assumed as belonging to any class of persons, and John Haynes has a right to exercise the prerogative with the rest of his fellow citizens. The only trouble which accrued from his exercise was a mistake on John's part, who imagined that he was indulging in copious libations of benzine, when, in fact, he was drinking linseed oil. Shortly afterward John felt a queer taste coming into his mouth. The first idea that occurred to him was that he was poisoned. A physician was sent for, and he applied a stomach-pump.

"Is there arsenic in it, doctor?" faintly inquired John.

"No!" replied the Esculapius, "it smells like a newly-painted house!"

"What!" screamed John.

"It smells like a newly-painted house," repeated the physician.

"Doctor!" cried the now excited patient, "you don't mean to tell me that I've swallowed a house!"—New Orleans Picayune.

Mosquitoes are going south for the winter.

NOT OVERCROWDED YET.

There is a great portion of this planet which is not yet finished and fenced in. We have 710,688,000 acres of available land not yet surveyed, but open to settlement, and 734,951,000 acres surveyed, but not yet taken up. This is exclusive of Alaska, where we have a domain vast in extent, and possibly possessing great value. But England has still more virgin land than we. In the Australian colonies she has 2,000,000,000 acres of land never yet touched; in Cape Colony, 52,000,000 acres all ready for settlement, but with no settlers; in Natal, Ceylon, and the West Indies, 14,500,000 acres, and in Canada probably something like 1,500,000,000 acres of unoccupied and very fertile lands. Here is a vast heritage belonging to the English-speaking people of the world—a heritage large enough to give a farm of 100 acres to 31,325,000 families of five persons each, or to 156,625,000 persons. The time may come when the world will be too crowded with people, but that time is evidently not very near at hand.

THE CUCKING-STOOL.

Our forefathers were men of mettle; they grappled with that social evil, the scold, and they found a possible remedy handy in the cucking-stool, which certainly had come to them from Saxon times, as it is mentioned in Domesday book, although it seems then to have been used to punish offenders of a different description. In speaking of the city of Chester it says: "Vir sive mulier fasam mensuram in civitate faciens deprehensus, iiii. solidi, emendabit. Similiter malum cervisia faciens, aut in Cathedra pontificis Stercoris, aut iiii. solidi dab, prepositis. Here we see it was then used for the exposition of those giving false measures or selling bad beer. But it was a convenient and harmless punishment. It involved no physical hardship, and was applied to a scold in a very simple manner. She was only placed in it, (being, of course, duly fastened in,) and exposed outside her house, or in some other place for a given time, and so left to the gibes and insolent remarks of the crowd. This was the first and gentlest treatment of the disease. It gave no personal pain, as did the stocks, and rather shows the wish of our ancestors to begin with moral suasion; but finding still that "her clamorous tongue strikes pity deaf," they invented the tumbrel, on which she was drawn round the town, seated on the chair. For instance, in the common-hall accounts of the borough of Leicester, 1467, it was ordered "that scolds be punished by the mayor on a cuck-stool, before their own door, and then carried to the four gates of the town." And this failing, the tumbrel was turned into the tree bucket or movable ducking-stool, and this in its time yielded to the permanent ducking-stool, which, according to Gay, seems at all events to have had terrors for some:

"I'll speed me to the pond where the high stool,
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool:
That stool, the dread of every scolding queen," etc.

Several old cucking-stools are yet in existence, and might, even if not used, be of great service as a warning to ladies of intense and impassioned verbosity. There is one at Leicester, and in the old town records before quoted we find some curious facts relating to these stools. One was made in 1548 at a cost of 5s., but could not have been very strong, as in 1552 there is an entry, "Paid for mending of the cuckstole tow tynes, viijd." In 1553 and 1563 it was repaired at a cost each time of 1s. 4d. In 1566 it required much mending. It 1578 a new one was made at a cost of 14s., and another in 1646 cost 16s. 6d., and the last one seems to have been made in 1768-69: "Paid Mr. Elliott for a cuck-stool by order of hall, £2." There is another chair at Wootton Bassett, which bears the date of 1626, which was also used on wheels, backed into the pond, and tipped up. There is one in the museum at Scarborough, in which the patient is fastened by an iron pin fastened through the arms after the manner of a baby's chair. At Neath there used to be one, but the scold had to be found guilty by six men before she could be punished. There was a fine one at Sandwich previous to 1792, on which were a man and woman calling each other names, while on the cross-bar were the words:

"Of members ye tongue is worst or best,
An yll tongue ofte doeth breede unrest."
—AU The Year Round.

One day I ate a large mulberry in an abstracted kind of a way, which turned out to be a silk worm. It has a ripier, richer, nut-brown flavor than the berry, but is colder and more fuzzy.—Bill Nye.

Out of debt out of danger.

1882.

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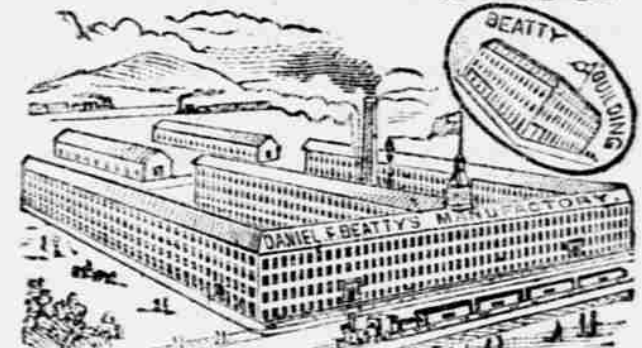
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H. E. RABWAY, N. J.—Nine months' men are entitled to pension the same as those who enlisted for a longer period, but are not entitled to bounty.

M. JACKSON, MICH.—Q. Is the widow of a deceased soldier of the Mexican war entitled to a pension? A. Yes, if the soldier died while in the service, or after discharge therefrom of a disease, wound, or injury incurred while in the service and in the line of his duty as a soldier.

H. M. WASHINGTON, N. J.—A soldier sent home on "discharge furlough" is not entitled to commutation of rations. If you have your sixty-day furlough, granted on account of wound, you can collect twenty-five cents a day ration-money thereon. In the absence of the furlough no collection can be made.

JOS. B. DANBURY, CONN.—If you have received a pension from the date of your father's death up to the age of sixteen years, of course no arrears of pension are due.

S. EASTON, PA.—1. Commissioned officers are not entitled to bounty. 2. Drafted men and substitutes are entitled to pension the same as volunteers. 3. Drafted men and substitutes are regarded as enlisted men, but commissioned officers are not. 4. The soldier discharged in June, 1865, might have received commutation of rations while a prisoner of war, as ration-money to prisoners of war was paid at that date.

J. D. A. TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The Keifer bill proposes to give a pension of \$8 per month to all survivors of rebel prisons. It will not pass. There probably will be some legislation touching the matter, however.

JAS. M. SOLDIERS' HOME, DAYTON, OHIO.—Pay stopped by sentence of courts-martial cannot be recovered. If you have lost your furlough you cannot collect ration-money, as the furlough is the only evidence of non-payment which the Government will accept.

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1. Dr. N. C. Craig, Surgeon, and Dr. H. K. Kenaday, Assistant Surgeon, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.
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5. Orderly Sergeant Davis, Company G, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, subsequently promoted to captain, and in command at Camp Chase in Spring of 1865.
6. Lieutenant H. Hess, or any member of Company F, Nineteenth Veteran Reserve Corps.

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